





# The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1850.

**Mr. V. B. PALMER**, Tribune Buildings New York; Third and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia; and Scollay's Building, Boston, is *Sole Agent* for the Sentinel in those cities; and is alone authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements, &c. on our account.

## Democratic Turnout in N. Jersey.

The result of the late election in N. Jersey has been most glorious. The democracy have swept the state, electing Dr. Fort, Governor, by 5,000 majority; four out of five members of Congress—a democratic net gain of three!! 12 democrats to 9 whigs in the Senate, and 35 democrats to 25 whigs in the House!! An U. S. Senator to be elected this winter in place of Mr. Dayton, whig. The entire judiciary of the state, Chancellor, Supreme Judges, and Chief Justice, are democrats. This is the first election under the new constitution.

The members of Congress elected are—  
1st Dist.—Nathan T. Stratton, dem. gain.  
2d " Charles Skelton, dem. gain.  
3d " Isaac Wildrick, dem.  
4th " George H. Brown, whig.  
5th " R. M. Price, dem. gain.

**WISCONSIN ELECTION.**—Messrs. Eastman, Doty, and Durkee, democrats, are elected to Congress—a democratic gain of one. The Legislature is largely democratic. An U. S. Senator is to be elected this winter in place of Hon. H. Dodge, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

**ILLINOIS.**—The returns from Illinois indicate the election of Bissell, Ficklin, Malony, Richardson, and Campbell, democrats; and Yates, whig.

**NEW YORK.**—The election for Governor is very close, and it is still uncertain whether Hunt, whig, or Seymour, dem. is elected; the probability is rather in favor of Hunt. Of the members of Congress the democrats have elected 15, and the whigs 19—a democratic gain of 13, but still not quite as well as we ought to have done. The whig state ticket is elected, and that party will have a majority of 20 to 25 in the Legislature. The larger portion of the democratic members of Congress elected, are understood to be opposed to the fugitive slave law.

An U. S. Senator is to be elected in place of Mr. Dickinson.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—There has been no election of Governor by the people. Returns from 308 towns give Briggs, whig, 53,933; Boutwell, democrat, 35,454; and Phillips, free-soil, 27,389. For the Senate, the whigs have elected 11, the democrats and free-soilers 22, doubtful 2, no choice 5. The House, as far as heard from, stands 155 whigs, 148 opposition, and 91 no choice.

**DELAWARE DEMOCRATIC.**—The democrats have elected their Governor by a handsome majority, and two thirds of the Legislature. An U. S. Senator is to be elected this winter, who will of course be democratic.

**MICHIGAN.**—Pennington, whig, is elected to Congress in the 1st (Detroit) district, beating Buell, the present member, 1,150. C. E. Stuart, dem. is elected in the 2d district by 150 majority. James L. Conger, whig, in the 3d, by 1,000 majority.

**OHIO—Official.**—The official vote for Governor shows a majority for Wood, democrat, of 11,997. For Board of Public Works, Miller's, dem. majority is 11,791. The free-soil vote for Governor is 13,826.

**CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?**—The New York Evening Post states that the democratic state convention, held at Syracuse, adopted a resolution presenting the name of that arch apostate, Martin Van Buren, as the *Democratic* candidate for President! The resolution was adopted by a vote of 93 to 27; but was afterwards ruled out of order, and did not appear in the proceedings of the convention.

We can scarcely believe it possible that any body calling themselves democrats—even in New York—could so far forget the feelings of the true democracy of the Union as to present the name of a traitor like Van Buren—who was the means of defeating our nominee at the late Presidential election—as a democratic candidate for the Presidency. If it be so, the sooner they take themselves out of the party, the better for all concerned. They are not democrats, and their remaining in our ranks will only produce dissensions and schisms.

It seems to us, that a feeling of modesty, shame, and contrition for their past misdeeds—for their shameful defection and defeat of the regular democratic nominee at the Presidential election in 1848—should have restrained the democracy of New York from making any nomination for President at present. That ought to be left for the reliable democracy of our states—for those who support the democratic candidates. A set of men who aid in defeating our candidates; who, blinded by the ignis fatuus of free-soilism and Without provision, lose sight of the great principles of our party; who sacrifice every thing to their own petty squabbles, are certainly the last who ought to thrust themselves forward in making nominations of candidates for the true democracy.

**FAMILY GROCERIES.**—Messrs. S. M. Black & Co. have just opened their new Grocery Store at the corner of Calhoun and Berry-sts., with a choice stock of fresh family groceries, fruits, &c. They have also several delicacies, such as pickled lobsters and oysters, and other rarities calculated to tickle the palates of epicures. The firm are evidently men of taste, as is evinced by the *lasty* quality of their goods.

They are fitting up two splendid saloons where parties can be accommodated with fresh oysters, &c. during the season for such dainties and ice cream in the summer.

They also manufacture all descriptions of Candies, of a superior quality, which they will sell as low as similar articles can be purchased in Buffalo or Cincinnati. Dealers would do well to give them a call.

**The Next Presidential Election.**—The result of the late elections seem to settle the question definitely that Gen. Cass will not be taken up as the democratic presidential candidate at the next election. The compromise measures of the late session of Congress, especially the Fugitive law, are not acceptable to the democracy of the north. To this we may attribute our defeat in Michigan—Gen. Cass's own state; and in New York, Illinois, and Wisconsin, a large majority of the democrats elected to Congress are opposed to the measure. As Gen. Cass was a warm advocate of the compromise, it seems to us that his nomination for the Presidency is out of the question; and that if nominated, he could not carry his party strength in those states.

In this position of affairs, the question arises, who will be our candidate? We would recommend the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, GEN. JOSEPH LANE, as a man every way fitted for the station, and one who would unite our party strength to a greater degree than any other who could be selected. He has not been contaminated by the corrupting influence of the political atmosphere at Washington, but is emphatically fresh from the people; and not being committed on the exciting and all-pervading negro question, might reasonably be expected to be more generally acceptable to all sections of the Union than any of the more prominent politicians. In the West he would outrun any man who could be started; and we believe would be equally successful in other sections of the Union. The people are becoming tired of hackneyed politicians, and would rally with enthusiasm around the standard of the Marion of the Mexican war.

**BOOKS.**—C. L. Hill has got another lot of New Books, among which we notice some beautiful Annuals and Gift Books, and several other splendidly got-up works, admirably adapted for Christmas and New Year's Presents. He has now a very large and complete assortment of Books, which he offers at extremely low prices.

**DAQUERREOTYPES.**—Mr. Caldwell intends remaining here one week longer. Those desiring good likenesses had better give him a call without delay, as it is seldom so favorable an opportunity offers. His room is over B. Smith's Store; entrance on Calhoun street.

**ACCIDENT.**—On Thursday last, as Mr. John Little of this place was hauling a load of hay, his horses took fright when near the corner of Calhoun and Berry streets, and overturned the wagon, throwing Mr. L. violently to the ground, breaking his collar bone, and otherwise seriously injuring him.

The supper given by the ladies of the Wayne Street Methodist Church on Thursday evening was numerously attended. Upwards of \$150 was realized, which is to be appropriated towards purchasing a bell for their new church.

**New Books.**  
*Letters of Memory for 1851.* Philadelphia, E. K. Butler & Co. Publishers.

This is a most beautiful gift book, superbly bound, and adorned with several splendid mezzotints, illuminated Title Page, Presentation Plate, &c. For sale by C. L. Hill, Fort Wayne.

*Letters from the Backwoods and the Adirondack.* By Rev. J. T. HEADLEY. N. York, John S. Taylor, Publisher, 143 Nassau Street, price 38 cents.

We are indebted to the publisher for a copy of this work. Mr. Headley is a vigorous writer, possessing great descriptive powers, and the work before us fully sustains the high character of the author.

*Cello, or New York above ground and underground.* By G. C. FOSTER, author of New York by Gas-light. Published by DOWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings, N. York. Price 25 cents.

The whole movement and tendency of the work, which is artistically and powerfully wrought up and sustained, goes to establish the idea that crime and wickedness are the result of circumstances or a false principle of social combinations, and not inherent in human nature, which the author contends is intrinsically pure and beautiful, and longs for a harmonious and beneficent development. In pursuance of this end, the author draws vivid and graphic pictures of life in all its varieties, high and low, in which every stratum of society finds its correct representation.

The book is well written, and will, to a large class of readers, be interesting and popular.

**Where is the Dec. No. of GRAMM?** Most of our exchanges are noticing its reception, but our copy has not come to hand.

The Dec. No. of *Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine* is adorned with two beautiful mezzotints, and a splendid fashion plate. Great improvements are contemplated to be made in the coming volume, and to give the work a thorough national character, the stories will be located in different sections of the Union—one in New England, one in the Middle States, one in the South, one on the Border, and one in the South West.

We are getting up a club for 1851. Only \$1.25 per copy for a club of eight. Who wants it?

**Excursion Tickets to the London Fair for \$100.**—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that Geo. McHenry & Co., active and enterprising merchants of that city, have determined to furnish excursion tickets in their line of packet ships, at one hundred dollars a piece, to include the passage out and home, to the great London Fair. The first ship, the "Mary Pleasants," will sail on the 14th March. She has ample accommodation for two hundred passengers, and her owners will furnish everything except food and liquors. She will remain three or four weeks in port, so that ample opportunity will be afforded, not only to visit the great fair, but to run over to Paris, and tarry among the wonders of the French metropolis. The second ship, the "Savannah," will leave a month earlier, viz. the 15th of April. Subsequently two other ships will leave.

**Death of Hon. Samuel Young.**—The Albany Express of yesterday says: "We are called upon to announce the death of Hon. Samuel Young, at his residence on Saturday night. Col. Young was one of the ablest and most distinguished Democrats in the State, and had identified himself with every thing calculated to endear him to his political friends, and secure for him the respect of his opponents."

## Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1850.

Mr. Hamilton, from a majority of the committee on currency and banking, reported the following article, which was read and passed to a second reading:

The business of banking shall be free to all, on such terms and restrictions as the Legislature shall impose, in general laws, for such purpose, including the following principles, which shall be obligatory on all persons, associations or corporations, acting under such general laws:

Sec. 1. No bank shall receive, directly or indirectly, any more interest than shall be allowed by law to be received by persons loaning individual money.

Sec. 2. Some officer of the State shall register all bills or notes issued or put in circulation, and shall be responsible in specie, by stocks of the United States, at their market value, and one above par.

Sec. 3. The bill holders shall be entitled to preference of payment over all other creditors, in case of insolvency.

Sec. 4. The stockholders shall be individually responsible to an amount equal to that of their respective shares of stock, for all the debts or liabilities of every kind.

Sec. 5. No authority shall be given, sanctioning in any manner, the suspension of payments.

Mr. Hamilton also reported the following from a minority of the committee, to wit:

Sec. 1. The Legislature may authorize the establishment of a new State Bank, with Branches, to go into operation after the expiration of the present bank charter, under such regulations as may be provided by law. But, in no case, shall the State be a partner, or have any interest therein, or in any Branch, except as may be necessary for the investment of any trust funds of the State therein as loans; and the safety of any funds so invested, shall be secured by their preference in payment, in case of insolvency, over the stocks of any individuals in the bank.

Mr. Hamilton also reported the following from a majority of the committee:

Sec. 1. The State shall not be a stockholder in any bank, after the expiration of the charter of the present State Bank.

Mr. Hardin, from the minority of the committee, submitted the following article, to wit:

Sec. 1. The Legislature shall not have power to create, authorize, or incorporate, by any general or special law, any bank or banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

Sec. 2. The Legislature may submit to the voters at any general election, the question of "bank or no bank," and if at any such election, on that subject, shall be in favor of banks, then the Legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient to prevent the establishment of any bank, or to grant or refuse, at their discretion, to grant or refuse, to any bank or branch, any charter, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient to prevent the establishment of any bank, or to grant or refuse, at their discretion, to grant or refuse, to any bank or branch, any charter, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient to prevent the establishment of any bank, or to grant or refuse, at their discretion, to grant or refuse, to any bank or branch, any charter, or 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